NOTES FROM LONDON.

SEW PEERS AND THEIR TITLES-EMERSON IN ENGLAND-AMERICANISMS.

THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Ang. 20.

The wits have been at work, as usual, manufactpring new titles for the new peers. The only case in which they have been brilliantly successful is shat of Sir Henry Thring, who was promptly dubbed by one of his future colleagues, Lord Thring 'em

otion of Sir Henry Thring is very characteristic of Mr. Gladstone. It is like the promo-tion of Lord Lingen, who had been the permanent head of the Treasury for fifty years or so, and the test screw on record. Sir Henry Thring has on for five and thirty years leading Parliamentary draftsman. I don't know that any analogous functionary exists in Washington. He is the man who puts into form the legislative ideas of the Ministry-and such form! Like Sigismund he is pra grammaticam. The rules of syntax, the ordipary concords of noun and verb, the strict tie between relative and antecedent, are not for him. Did you ever read an Act of Parliament? There exists no other form of composition in what purports to be the English language comparable to this production. The mere layman might propounce on such a matter with diffidence, but the sharpest critics of these Acts are Her Majesty's judges who have to construe and interpret them.

Sir Henry Thring did not invent the jargon which he employed. I date say he used it with skill. By long practice the judges have come to know that an Act does not mean what it appears to mean. Words and phrases are used in technical or rather m conventional senses, and the courts have ended by accepting these when they are lucky enough to find out what they are. It is a familiar maxim that the intention of the legislature must be inferred, if at all, from the words used to express it. But inasmuch as the intention with which Sir Henry Thring used certain words has also to be inferred from the previous uses of the same words in similar circumstances, it is no matter for wonder that the judges should so often be at sixes and sevens (six on one side and seven on the other) as to the true meaning of a statute.

This matter of new titles is one which affects directly and indirectly many people; affects their convenience or their susceptibilities. Most new peers, it is true, are political nonentities, and the public cares little what they call themselves. When a great man chooses to bedizen himself with a new dignity he is easily recognized. Nobody was ever in distress about the identity of Mr. Disraeli because it pleased him to be rechristened Earl of Beaconsfield. If Mr. Gladstone had cared, as people at one time insisted he would, to go to the Upper House, he too would have been as well known by his new etyle as by the old. But what is a bewildered com-munity to make of Lord Monk-Bretton, or Lord Wantage, or even Lord Grimthorpe ? There is an interval between the creation of new Peers and the publication of a new edition of what is sometimes called, perhaps profanely, the British Bible, and more accurately the British Peerage. The respectable Mr. Dodson became Lord Monk-Bretton withont causing one single ripple of excitement. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay would have been quite as much respected if he had not biossomed 1ato Lord Wantage. What does a man with the Vic-toria Cross and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, and some millions of money, want with a brand new title! Sir Edmund Beckett had a fancy for writing letters to the papers-very readable, stinging letters. They gain nothing by being signed Grimthorpe. I think most people were grateful to Macaulay for keeping to his own name when a Lord was put to it in front.

When the world thrilled to the announcement that the roll of English Viscounts was to be completed by the addition of Sir Richard Cross, G. C. B. (commonly called Grand Cross), we were told he had chosen to style himself Viscount Warrington. Now it appears he is to be Viscount Cross, which has a slightly absurd sound. Why this change ? Well, it appears that Lady Stamford objected to Sir Richard Cross calling himself Lord Warring-ton. The present Earl of Stamford does not oblect; it is the widow of the late Earl who put this spoke in the wheel of Sir Richard's fortune. I almost despair of explaining why with brevity. title either fell into abevance or became extinct Then the fourth Earl of Stamford married the heiress of the last Earl of Warington, and the son of the fourth Earl of Stamford was granted the honors, as the phrase goes, of his maternal grandfather, and became Earl of Stamford and Warington. The double title duly descended through two generations. But the seventh Earl of Stamford died without issue, and the earldom of Stamford thereupon reverted to the grandson of the fourth Earl, and as he had not been Earl of Warington, this latter earldom once more perished off the face of the earth. It survives, however, in the memory and affections of the lady who theing herself the daughter of the late Mr. Henry Cocks) had been privileged to marry the seventh Part of Stamford and Warington By blood she has no connection with the Waringtons, but she against the assumption of the name by Sir Richard Cross It is a salama world and few things in it are more solemn than such questions of rank as I have been touching upon.

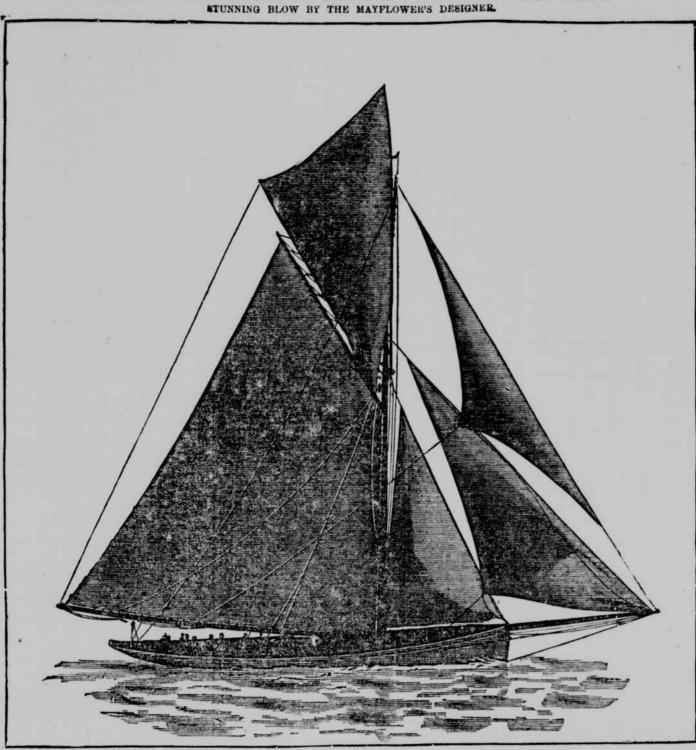
If Mr. Finerty be correctly reported cable, he has done a slight injustice to one of the friends of Ireland. He observed, according to the warmon in The Daily Telegraph that " if Ireland at any time felt herself in a position to resist the brutal British, the God of Battles would smile on them if, as Lord Salisbury had said, manacles and Manitoba were the only remedies for Irish disaffection." But it was not Lord Salisbury who coined the phrase "manacles and Manitoba." It was Mr. John Morley. He used it as an epigrammatic summary of Lord Salisbury's policy at the time of the too famous speech about twenty years of reso-integovernment for Ireland. It was not here considered one of Mr. Morley's happies t efforts, but he is entitled to the credit of it such as it is.

How many years is it since Emerson became known to the British Philistine? Known he was, in a sort, so long ago as 1841 when the "Essava" were here reprinted. Thanks to Fraser, and thanks in a much less degree to Carlyle, who rather grumblingly consented to do a preface to them. But it is easy to remember the time when, if you quoted or mentioned mirson, his name brought into your friend's face the blank look of ignorance or at best polite indifference. And now he is become so familiar, even to the newspaper-reading public, that the newspaper writer in London ettes him as he cites any other classic. The Tories themselves know him. The Tory organ a day or two since began a leading article on British sports with a sentence from Emerson, and does not think it needful to explain to a Tory audience who Emerson was, her to apologize for him, nor to patronize him.

A review of Mr. Morse's good little book on Jeffer A review of Mr. Morse's good fittle book on Jeffer-son gives The ithencem an occasion for two or three of those sucers at things American which are dear to the heart of that journal—if it have a heart. Were Jefferson," we are told, "to return to life, he would be astounded to find how many citizens Were Jefferson," we are told, "to return to life, he would be astounded to find how many citizens of the United States resent being addressed as Mr. and inaist upon being styled judge, colonel, or general." Jefferson did not see a newspaper once a mooth, and some of his countrymen will, in this reviewer's opinion, be shocked to hear that he was infinitely the happier for it. How often does this writer see one, and what papers does he see which induce him to say: "A department of interature to which many American newspapers belong, that of fiction, had no charms for Jeferson." Presently we read of newspaper English and a horrible example is given. Mr. Morse presumes to write that the court could not properly order Jefferson to take the stand." This is "to employ a phrase that will hardly be understood over here." I wonder whether, if I say that a witness went into the EDA, I should hardly be understood in America. One phrase is as good as the other, and each is the expression of a fact. A witness uses in fact here give his testimony from a box, and in America from a stand. If an Atheneus reviewer does not know as much as that, it would do him no harm to find out before complaining of American Ford other day an Austrahan lady who belongs to the purchase of the standard of the standard of the content of the standard of the standard of the content of the standard of the s

THE SWIFT YACHTS THAT WILL CONTEST FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP

THE MAYFLOWER, REPRESENTING THE NEW-YORK CLUB, AND THE GALATEA, THE ROYAL NORTHERN SQUADRON-HOW THE BOATS WILL APPEAR IN RACING TRIM-THE CHIEF POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM-LIEUTENANT HENN'S AMBITION TO TAKE THE CUP BACK TO ENGLAND-RULE O' THUMB YACHT BUILDING DEALT A



MAYFLOWER.



THE INTERNATIONAL RACES.

TWO FLEET-WINGED BOATS PREPARING.

DIMENSIONS OF THE RIVAL YACHTS-HOW THE CONTEST WILL BE DECIDED.

THE TRIBUNE publishes to-day cuts of the Maylower and Galatea, the yachts which will contest this week for the cup won by the America at Cowes in 1851 and which England never has been able to get back. The cup was won by the America in a race against the tifteen vessels of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and it has been defended here against vachts which sought to carry it back to England five times. Two of these races were against yachts owned by Mr. Ashbury and two have been against Canadian yachts built by a boatbuilder named Cuthbert. The last race was against the cutter Genesta, owned by Sir Richard Sutton. New comes the Galatea, the property of Lieutenant Henn, of the Royal Navy, a thorough yachtsman and a most popular gentleman.

Tae out of the Gaistea is from a picture taken in England just before she sailed for this country. It will be seen that in the cut the Galatea carries a mainsail laced to the boom. This was an experiment of Lieutenant Henn's but he decided to carry a loose-footed mainsail in the International races. The Galates has more freeboard than the Mayflower, though the difference is not so great as appears in the cuts, the reason being that in the piettre of the Gaiatea the view is from the windward

side and the photograph of the Mayflewer is taken from the lesward. The first of the races between these

two yachts will take place on Tuesday over the New-York Yacht Club course. The second race will be twenty miles to windward and return on the open sea. If a third race is necessary to decide the questions of superiority it will be sailed over a triangular course outside of Sandy Hook.

The English yacht Galatea is almost an unknown quantity even in England. She is little over a year old and has not been in many races. When she has been entered she has generally been unfortunate and has never really shown what she is capable of. Both these boats are designed by the same men who designed the contestants of last year, the Puritan and Genesta. In each case the designer has endeavored to improve on his previous model. In the case of the Mayflower there is no donot that Mr. Burgess has designed a yacht faster than his famous Puritan. It remains to be seen if Mr. Webb has improved the Genesta's model in the Galatea. The Mayflower was designed by Mr. Burgess on purely scientific principles, as all his boats are. He is the first American designer who has really given the rule-o'-thumb a hard blow—it looks like a fatal wound.

It was one of the dreams of Lieutenant Henn's boyhood when he was a "midshipmite" in the Royal Navy to build a yacht that should bring back to England the America's Cup. For this purpose he built the Galatea and this week will decide whether he will carry out his cherished plan, and make the next race for the America's Cup. For this purpose he built the Galatea and this week will decide whether he will carry out his cherished plan, and make the next race for the America's Cup. For this purpose he built the Galatea and this week will decide whether he will carry out his cherished plan, and make the next race for the America's Cup. For this purpose he built the Galatea around the Isle of Wigh's In the international races the Mayflower will have on board a crew of thirty men. General Paine, the yacht's owner, Edward Hurgesa, her designer, and three or four guests of General Paine will also be on board. The Galatea will carry her regular crew of twenty men all told. The yacht which defends the cup is undonbtedly the best one on this side the water. It deemed impossible last year that a boat could be built that would be swifter than the Puritan. But the Mayflower's speed was a revelat The English yacht Galatea is almost an unknown

prises since the Priscilla, Puritan and Mayflower prises since the Priscilla, Puritan and Maydower have been launched successively upon them in little over a year, that they are prepared for anything, and no one ventures to say with any degree of positiveness what the Galatea will do in the races. The English papers complain that the best yacht has never been and over here for the cup, and point to the Irex as the fastest British yacht. The owner of the Irex has persistently refused to come over and compete for the cup, though American yachtsmen are anxious to have him do so, and Lieutenant Henn before he came across proposed a series of three races with the Irex, saying that if the Irex won he would withdraw the Galatea in her favor. His ofer was declined.

series of three races with the Irex, saying that it the Irex won he would withdraw the Galatea in her favor. His ofter was declined.

In the international races this week the Mayflower sails as the champion of the New-York Yacht Club, which holds the America's Cup in trust, and the Galatea sails as the champion of the Royal Northern Yacht Club.

The dimensions of the yachts as taken by Mr.

ly slop, the measurer of the New- re as follows:	York Ia	cut Ciuo
	Gala- tos. Feet.	May- flower Feet
ength over all	.102 00 . 87.00 15.00	96.9 85.7 23.5
eam. ase of sall area erpendicular. alling length	98.90	150.4: 107.6 88.1
	200	

As can be seen from the foregoing table, the Mayflower, though the shorter vessel on the water line,
has the larger sail area. This is shown directly in
the difference in the "sailing length" of 1.14 feet
in favor of the Galatea. Consequently the Mayflower, under the New-York Yacht Club rule, must
allow the Galatea about forty-two seconds over
the club course of thirty-eight miles, and fortyfour seconds over a forty-mile course outside of
Sandy Hook.

The races will be sailed under the time allowance
system of the New-York Yacht Club and governed
by the club's rules and regulations except as regards the time allowed for making the race.

SOME TOPICS OF THE HOUR.

PROMINENT MEN IN SARATOGA AND WHAT THEY TALK ABOUT. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. SARATOGA, Sept. 4 .- Senator Warner Miller, sitting on a warm afternoon in ront of the United States Hotel, is a picture of contentment and prosperity. He fills one of the large arm chairs to its fullest extent and as he leans back shows a capacious white waistcont. as he leans back shows a capacions while washed as Senator Miller has been cauping out in the Adrondacks with his onlidren. They have now gons home to Herkimer, while he is spending a few days her. He has been taking with the politicians who are likely to have a hand in the Senatorial contest, especially with the members of the Senate, who hold over, and with former

mer, while he spending a lew day new. He has award taking with the nodificiant who are like has a hard in the colliciant who are should with the hard in the he should, who hold over, and with former members of the Assomity who are hirely to be re-cleated. I said down by mits clock and and under a least possible of the Assomity who are hirely to be re-cleated. I said down by mits clock and and under a least possible possible directs. He taked the Republican structure and the electron of members of the Assomity will be here with the helicies will have a least as the second of the ment as the mits and the second of the ment as the mits and the second of the ment as the mits and the second of the ment as the mits and the second of the ment as the mits and the second of the second car sunly collected and the product constantly stamped as it should be. It will now no longer be possible tor d'alers to have elemargarine shipped to them marked as creamery butter, as it is now. In large cities shops will spring up which will sell nothing but disomargarine, occause the people will not be inclined to buy butter in the same store where electronargarine is sold, lest the dealer should mix them in seiting. Then, too, I expect to see the States take up the electronargarine matter and pass laws requiring retail dealers to take out licenses, which would be an additional check on the product. The Olea-margarine bill is not to be considered as auytuing but the

initial step toward this consummation." Colonel R. G. Ingersoil, in discussing the temperane question, turned the talk into a personal channel, saying among other things: "I do not like liquor. It does not agree with ite and I do not agree with it. It is too heating and so I rarely touch it. I preser beer. I rather enjoy a glass of beer occasionally." Said I, " Beer makes me sturid," and the Coioner's quick retort was, " So it does me; but I had rather be stupid than crazy."

I happened to say something about Vermont politics, when the name of her veteran senator, Justin S. Morrill, was mentioned. Colonel Ingersoil laughed a quiet little laugh as he said: "I never think of Morrill but what I Vermont industry to go untaxed during the period when we were taxing everything to secure a war revenue. He was at the head of the Finance Committee, you know, and prepared all the schedules by which our tax system was built. He taxed everything from a pin to a gold mine excepting maple sugar and syrap. The maple product is one of the log industries of Vermont. They live up there on tuckwheat cakes, sugar and side

Picking up a paper I happened to discover a statement of the provisions of the will of the late ex-Senator David Davis, of Illinois, by which he left his wife only a small part of his large extate. The arrangement conforms to an agreement between them at the time of their marriage some three or four years ago. Colonel Ingersoil, commenting upon this will, said: "it is a purious phase of human nature that some people can do a thing like that and think nothing of it. I could never do it. She was entitled to her third, her dower, all that the law gave her, but as his wife she was also entitled to more if she was his wife indeed. Love can stint nothing. Love

Colonel Ingersoil thinks that great progress has been made in music in this country, and declares that Americans are coming to an era in music which appeals to the latellect. In talking about the drams he declared his admiration for men of intellect to lead him first of all to psy homage to Shakespeare, whom he regards as the most wonderful delineator of human passions the world has ever known, speaking of music he said: "The first form of music is that which appeals to the neels. It is merely regularily of sound. As it is lower or higher in tone of quicker or faster in movement it is raythm and appeals to the senses in a greater or less degree. Then there is music of association. Persons learn to associate a National air with their feelings of patriot ism. A man may like a tune because his mother sang it or because he heard it in the old home days. But there is a higher music than all this which appeals to the great intellectual force in men, by which they are led to forget themselves and all the aurroundings and are carried away to realms of thought from which they would be glad never to return. This is the highest music of all and is the music in which we are making progress in this country more rapidly than in any country on the face of the

the cool breezes and the waters. He is constantly called upon by friends to discuss the New-York Subway con-tract in its various aspects. I heard him to-day explaining to a friend the reason why the work of the cubway Commission is opposed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Said he: "Under our arrangements the subways will be open to any company to lay its wires. This is just what the Western Union does not want. If they could have a monopoly of the subways they would not oppose it. The placing of the wires in conduits, such as have been provided for, will be an immense lessening of expenses to the telegraph companies. It costs them now from \$25 to \$30 per annum per mile for the maintenance of the wires in the city I tuink they could readily make a contract for the maintenance of the wires in the sub-ways at \$15 a mile and possibly less. You can readily cept in so far as they must accept the use of them in competition with other companies. The question of what will be done is wholly a matter for the courts, and we are waiting for a decision on the issues that have been

got this answer: "Well, I would like to support Mr. Morton if I should be re-elected and he should be a candidate, but it does not now seem among the goestbillites that he will permit the use of his name. As I understand, he is not a candidate. He ought to have been elected before."

Griswold, of Brookive. I met him the other day just after he had come from a conference with sension Miler, and found him exceedingly particular that I should understand that he was not in any way committed on the Senatorship, and that his interview with senator Miller had not been sought, but was a more mappening of Saratoga iffe. Senator Griswoll said to me: "The Assembly will certainly be Republican. There is no chance for the Democrats to carry it. We ought to elect two of tures. Republicans from Brooklyn, where there is only

JACKSON AND SUSANNAH AGAIN. THEY DISCUSS A NEW SYSTEM OF CUMU-

LATIVE VOTING. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUSE.] Sr. Louis, Aug. 29.—"Now, Sasannah, dah ain' se 'casion fo' you to be down in de mout 'bout das, chir'; fo' I knows w'at's bes' an' dat I's gwine fo' to da." This, in Jackson's familiar voice, reaches me, as I am about to leave the levee after watching the departure of the steamer upon which he formerly served as head waiter, and upon which Susanuab's eyes are yet longingly fixed as it steams southward.

"Jackson," whimpers Susannah, "ye dun' need to be argufyin' wid me. I ain' no foot, I ain', but I dun' see no mo' show fo' bein' a 'ristograt heah dan in 'Orleaus, an' I likes de Souf, I does." And Susannal buries her face in her sun-bonnet.

"Susannah" remonstrates Jackson represchfully. what do de Good Book say bout dem flesh pote of Ejip' ! I's feared you is hankerin' arter dem now, I's Now, ain' I dun tol' ye dat I is 'spired to 'vote myse's to 'ligion or politics! I ain' jes' 'cided which. 'Ligan am de mos 'spectable, but pelities am de bes' par; and as de Good Book say, 'A penny arned am a leason larned,' and ' Always 'sider the recompense of reward, I reckon I is boun' to' to d'eide on politics."

"Jacksou," sniffs his doubting spouse, "I dun jed see wah you's gwine fo' to make any money out of polities. Politics neber wahn't no good pay in 'Orleans. De on'y chance a niggah run ob gettin' in potities wal a gettin' he fool head blow of en ne shoulders, an dat I do know."

"Dat am jes' it; dat am jes' de point, honey." asquiesces Jackson. "Dat am de bery reason w'y I ain's hankerin' arter dem flesh pots, dun you see! De on'y argument dem no'count, triffin' people down dah eber consort to am de shot-gun. Heah, it am diderent. Heah I hab sarved da use de cash. De shot-gua am a heap de mos' fo'cible, but de cash am a heap de mos' venient an' comfo'table. An' as I hab a

am a heap de mos' fo'eible, but de cash am a heap de mos' venieut an' comfo'table. An' as I hab a heap of votes on ban' I favo's dis ma'ket."

"Look yeah, Jackson," breaks in Susannah with starding emphass, "ye needn' he a tryin' fo' te stut dat down dis chil'. I am' no politician, but I know Massa Lincam neber give no brack niggah dab ever brow bref mo' en one vote; dat I do know."

"Susannah," impressively remonstrates Jackson, "I's 'stonished at yo', I is. Ain' yo' got no fotch apchil'! Dun de Good Book say dat de women mashol' dah mout an' keep dah lip out en political fou ain' s'posed to know; but let me' splain dis mattah. Ye see Massa Lincum he gib eberg colo'd citizen ene vote ebery yeah. Whin I wah 'bout to drap my veta, young Massa Singleton come teabin' up on ho's back, 'to bookety-bookety-boo!" an' shouts, 'Heah, yea Jackson! heah am a vote fo' yo'!" An' as his 'volvere wah a bristlin' out of he pockets, an' he eyes wah a snappin' like fiah-flies, I didn't stop to arguity but per' drap de vote. But dat wah hus vote, an' I neber fin' no oppo'tunity fo' to put mine in. De nex' yeah it wah jea' de same, an' so on. So dah am my 'cumulated votes what I neber had no chance fo' to use."

"An dat's what yo's countin' on, yo'-yo' wooden headed, pop mout, tool niggah t'' snaps Susannah. "Loes yo' reckon any one's gwine fo' to buy you' stale oi' votes!"

"Wall, yo' see," instructs Jackson, too intent on his argument to resent these uncomplimentary epitheta, "dah' ain' no real diffence 'tween a las' yeah's vote on' ain yeah's vote of ain yeah's vote of how down, Irish remegant, what ain' been two ments in dis lan', to de las' yeah's vote on a spectable colo'd citizen, what wah fotch up right heah. But dah de 'structions of de Good Book come in agin: Dun let you lof han' know what you' right han' I sells one to anoder, an' dat ain' no 'casion fo' to 'seriminate bout which ban' sells de las' yeah's vote, an' which han' sells de de yeah's vote, an' de sime test pol'tician can' tell; so dat am satisfactory all roun

made up. We will not go ahead until we know what we are entitled to de."

Mr. Flower remarked to me in the presence of a number of politicians who indersed his sentiments that he thought Mayor Grace had for an object in his recent movements upon certain New-York politicians an ulterior, aim at Governor Hill. It seems to be thought here that Mayor Grace is nursing revenge against Mr. Hill on account of the Governoranip a year ago, and that he jass fired into the flock of New-York politicians in the hope of bringing down the Governoranip a year ago, and that he jass fired into the flock of New-York politicians in the hope of bringing down the Governoranip a year ago, and that he jass fired into the flock of New-York politicians in the hope of bringing down the Governor himself.

Assemblyman Hogeboom has been sojourning here for several days. The least time I saw him he was uncertain whether he would run again for Assemblyman or notice. Talking to-day he said it seemed to be settled that he was to make the race again. Mr. Hogeboom says that he is not committed on the Senatorship. He was stroops advocate of Levi P. Morton winter before lest; and is still supposed to have a warm side for him. I inquired of the Assemblyman if his preference hay in that direction and head of the country; for the country is not committed on the Senatorship. He was stroops and the foot of the country is not country; for the country is not country. The flore of the country is not country; for th